NOTE XXI.

APOGONIA BASIVENTRIS, N. SP.

DESCRIBED BY

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Very closely allied to and much resembling *A. ventralis* Moser [1]) from Tonkin and of the same length (9.5—10 mm.) but proportionately broader and less parallel. Both species have the base of the abdomen (the two basal ventral segments) and the apex of the elytra dull black, the anterior tibiae tridentate and the sides of the abdomen not sharply margined.

The new species is distinguished from *ventralis*: 1° by the broader and less parallel shape of the body; 2° by the punctuation of the pronotum, the punctures being somewhat larger and slightly more distant from one another; 3° by the space between the humeral costa and the first of the two lateral interstices, which space is broader behind the shoulders than it is in *ventralis*; 4° by the more conspicuous very minute erect white setae, visible with the aid of a strong lens, in the punctures on the elytra of *basiventris*, which setae are almost imperceptible in *ventralis*.

Apogonia basiventris comes from Theinzeik in Burma (R. F. Loizeau) and is represented in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür and in the Leyden Museum.

OBS. After the name *Apogonia Moseri* was proposed by me [2]) in behalf of *A. lobata* Kolbe (non Ritsema), Mr. von Dalla Torre [3]) bestowed the name *meruana* upon this African species. The name *Moseri* ought to be maintained, being for several months earlier in date of publication (resp. April and December 1912).

Leyden Museum, October 1913.

1) Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. 1913, p. 422.
2) Notes Leyd. Mus. Vol. 34 (1912), p. 128, footnote.
3) W. Junk's Coleopterorum Catalogus, Melolonthinae, p. 140.